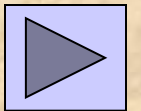


Passive Voice

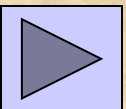




*The Parthenon was built in the 5th century BC.
It is visited by thousands of tourists every year.*

Страдательный залог образуется с помощью глагола **to be** и **причастия прошедшего времени (past participle)** смыслового глагола.

be + p.p. (V₃)



◆ **Временные формы страдательного залога:**

present simple: am/is/are + pp

The office is cleaned twice a week.

present continuous: am/is/are being + pp

The office is being cleaned now.

past simple: was/were + pp

The office was cleaned last week.

past continuous: was/were being + pp

The office was being cleaned when the boss arrived.

present perfect simple: have/has been + pp

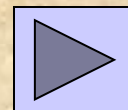
The office has not been cleaned yet.

past perfect simple: had been + pp

The office had been cleaned by two o'clock.

future simple: will be + pp

The office will be cleaned tomorrow.



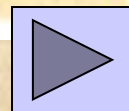
При преобразовании действительного оборота (предложения со сказуемым в действительном залоге) в страдательный оборот (предложение со сказуемым в страдательном залоге):

- а) **дополнение** (object) действительного оборота становится **подлежащим** (subject) страдательного,
- б) глагол переходит из действительного в страдательный залог,
- в) **подлежащее** действительного оборота становится **"агентом" действия** (agent).

	subject	verb	object		subject	verb	agent
active	Kim	baked	a cake.	passive	A cake	was baked	by Kim.

Изучите следующую таблицу:

	active	passive
present simple	She types the letters.	The letters are typed .
present continuous	She is typing the letters.	The letters are being typed .
past simple	She typed the letters.	The letters were typed .
past continuous	She was typing the letters.	The letters were being typed .
present perfect simple	She has typed the letters.	The letters have been typed .
past perfect simple	She had typed the letters.	The letters had been typed .
future simple	She will type the letters.	The letters will be typed .
infinitive	She has to type the letters.	The letters have to be typed .
modals (modal + be + pp)	She may type the letters.	The letters may be typed .



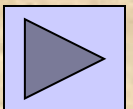
Мы употребляем страдательный залог, когда хотим показать, что само действие важнее, чем лицо, которое его совершает.



*The missing climber
was found yesterday.
(Не важно, кто именно
нашел потерявшегося
альпиниста, важно,
что его нашли.)*

- ◆ Лицо, совершающее действие (“агент” действия), вводится предлогом **by** и упоминается лишь тогда, когда это важно или необходимо.

Например: Australia was discovered by Captain Cook. (by Captain Cook – личность “агента” действия важна)



◆ “Агент” действия не упоминается, когда:

а) он неизвестен,



Jim's car was stolen last night.

(Мы не знаем, кто украл его машину.)

б) это не важно,

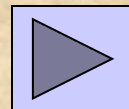


Champagne is made in France. (“Агент” действия не важен.)

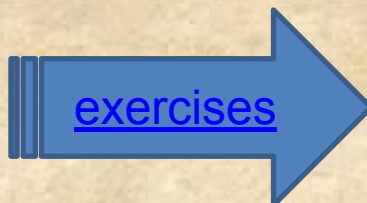
в) он очевиден.



The bank robbers are being chased. (Ясно, что их преследует полиция.)



- ◆ В страдательном залоге употребляются только те глаголы, которые могут иметь прямое дополнение (переходные глаголы). *Например: Susan cleans the silver. The silver is cleaned by Susan.*
Но: It is snowing today. (Этот оборот не может быть преобразован в страдательный, поскольку глагол snow – непереходный.)
- ◆ Слова **people, one, someone/somebody, they, he** и т.п. в качестве “агента” действия в страдательном обороте обычно не употребляются.
Например: People watch TV all over the world. TV is watched all over the world (by people).
- ◆ При преобразовании действительного оборота в страдательный личные **местоимения в объектном падеже** (me, you, him и т.д.) заменяются **личными местоимениями в именительном падеже** (I, you, he и т.д.). *Например: He gave this book to me. I was given this book. (Мне дали эту книгу.)*
- ◆ Если в действительном обороте после глагола следует предлог, этот предлог употребляется и в страдательном обороте. *Например: Burglars broke into our house last night. Our house was broken into last night.*



1

Look at the pictures and the prompts and make sentences using the *present simple passive*, as in the example.

1 *Volkswagen cars are made in Germany.*



1 Volkswagen cars/
make/Germany



2 a lot of rice/
eat/India



3 snails/eat/
France



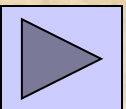
4 Coca Cola/
produce/the
USA



5 coffee/grow/
Brazil

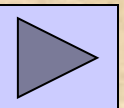


6 beer/produce/
Germany



Answer Key # 1

2 A lot of rice is eaten in India. 3 Snails are eaten in France. 4 Coca Cola is produced in the USA. 5 Coffee is grown in Brazil. 6 Beer is produced in Germany.

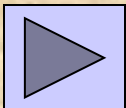


6

Rewrite the sentences in the passive.

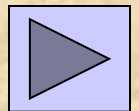
- 1 The pop star sang the song.
The song was sung by the pop star.
- 2 The chef hasn't made dinner.
.....
- 3 An explorer has found a dinosaur egg.
.....
- 4 Mrs Gates will look after the baby.
.....
- 5 They won't take him home after the party.
.....

- 6 Someone left the front door open.
.....
- 7 Jenny didn't break the window.
.....
- 8 Someone is using the computer.
.....
- 9 His brother taught him to drive.
.....
- 10 Many people speak English.
.....
- 11 The doctor had already told him to go on a diet.
.....
- 12 The author is writing a new book.
.....



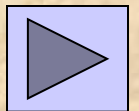
Answer Key # 6

- 2 Dinner hasn't been made by the chef.
- 3 A dinosaur egg has been found by an explorer.
- 4 The baby will be looked after by Mrs Gates.
- 5 He won't be taken home (by them) after the party.
- 6 The front door was left open.
- 7 The window wasn't broken by Jenny.
- 8 The computer is being used.
- 9 He was taught to drive by his brother.
- 10 English is spoken by many people.
- 11 He had already been told by the doctor to go on a diet/to go on a diet by the doctor.
- 12 A new book is being written by the author.



Answer Key # 12

A fire was started in the Courtney National Park early yesterday morning. A match and some petrol had been used to start the fire. A lot of trees had been burnt (by the fire) before the fire brigade was called. A man has been arrested (by the police). He is still being questioned.

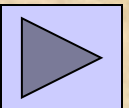


14

Fill in the active or passive form of the verbs in brackets.

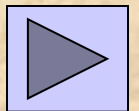


Mrs Wilson is a rich young lady. She (1) ...*lives*... (live) in a big house on the outskirts of the city with her husband and her two dogs. Every day, Mrs Wilson (2) (take) into the city centre. Her car (3) (drive) by her chauffeur. She then (4) (go) shopping in her favourite shops. Her bags (5) (carry) by the chauffeur. Mrs Wilson (6) (buy) lots of things every week. She (7) (need) lots of clothes because she goes to lots of parties. In fact, this week she (8) (invite) to a big birthday party which (9) (hold) in a large mansion in the country. All of her friends will be there, so Mrs Wilson (10) (look forward) to it very much.



Answer Key # 14

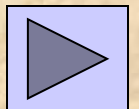
2 is taken, 3 is driven, 4 goes, 5 are carried, 6 buys,
7 needs, 8 has been invited, 9 will be held/is being held,
10 is looking forward.



15

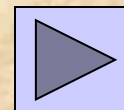
Correct the mistakes.

- 1 The dishes has been washed.
- 2 The letters are being opened every morning in the office.
- 3 Your homework must finished by Monday.
- 4 The woman seen taking the children to school.
- 5 Mike has been tell about the new job.
- 6 The cars stole from the car park.
- 7 The house is been decorated recently.
- 8 The centre will visit by the King next month.



Answer Key # 15

- 1 The dishes **have** been washed.
- 2 The letters **are opened** every morning in the office.
- 3 Your homework must **be** finished by Monday.
- 4 The woman **was** seen taking the children to school.
- 5 Mike has been **told** about the new job.
- 6 The cars **were stolen** from the car park.
- 7 The house **has** been decorated recently.
- 8 The centre will **be visited** by the King next month.



Tests

<http://www.study.ru/test/test.php?id=233>

<http://www.study.ru/test/test.php?id=294>